A/58/39

United Nations

# Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

## Thirteenth session (27-30 May 2003)

**General Assembly**
**Official Records**
**Fifty-eighth Session**
**Supplement No. 39 (A/58/39)**

**General Assembly**
Official Records
Fifty-eighth Session
Supplement No. 39 (A/58/39)

# Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

## Thirteenth session (27-30 May 2003)

United Nations • New York, 2003

*Note*

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ISSN 0255-2280

# Contents


| Chapter | | Paragraphs | Page |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Introduction | 1–12 | 1 |
| II. | Attendance and opening of the session | 13–24 | 3 |
| | A. Date and place of the session | 13–14 | 3 |
| | B. Attendance | 15–23 | 3 |
| | C. Opening of the session | 24 | 6 |
| III. | Reports on implementation | 25–48 | 7 |
| | A. Statement by the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations as the President of the Committee at its thirteenth session | 25–26 | 7 |
| | B. Statement by the Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme | 27–31 | 7 |
| | C. Introduction of the reports by the Director of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries: highlights of the progress reports | 32–48 | 8 |
| | 1. Comprehensive biennial report of the progress made in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the New Directions Strategy for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries | 33–43 | 9 |
| | 2. Consideration of the reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme | 44–48 | 11 |
| IV. | Summary of the general debate | 49–105 | 13 |
| V. | Thematic discussion: keynote address and individual presentations on the theme "enhancing the role of the private sector in promoting South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation" | 106–120 | 25 |
| | A. Keynote address | 106–110 | 25 |
| | B. Remittances | 111–114 | 26 |
| | C. Pharmaceuticals and health care | 115–116 | 27 |
| | D. Information and communications technology | 117–120 | 27 |
| VI. | Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on the Promotion and Implementation of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries | 121–130 | 28 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| VII. | Adoption of the report | 131–135 | 30 |
| | A. Adoption of decisions | 131 | 30 |
| | B. Provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the High-level Committee | 132 | 30 |
| | C. Draft report of the High-level Committee | 133–135 | 30 |
| VIII. | Closure of the session | 136–146 | 31 |
| | A. Closing statement of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme | 136–139 | 31 |
| | B. Closing statement by the Director of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries | 140–141 | 31 |
| | C. Other comments | 142–144 | 32 |
| | D. Closing statement by the President | 145–146 | 32 |
| IX. | Organizational matters | 147–152 | 33 |
| | A. Agenda of the organizational meeting | 148 | 33 |
| | B. Election of the President | 149 | 33 |
| | C. Election of officers other than the President | 150–151 | 33 |
| | D. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work | 152 | 33 |
| Annexes | | | |
| I. | Decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at its thirteenth session | | 35 |
| II. | List of documents before the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries at its thirteenth session | | 40 |

# I. Introduction

1. In accordance with recommendation 37 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[1] as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, a high-level meeting of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was convened at Geneva from 26 May to 2 June 1980 to carry out an overall, intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) within the United Nations development system. The report of the first session of the intergovernmental body[2] was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. In its resolution 35/202 of 16 December 1980, the General Assembly decided to change the name of the high-level meeting to High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and requested the Administrator of UNDP to convene the next session of the Committee under the same organizational and procedural arrangements as had been made for the high-level meeting.

2. The second session of the High-level Committee met in New York from 1 to 8 June 1981 and its report[3] was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. In accordance with the agreement reached during the second session of the High-level Committee and endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, the structure of the third session consisted of the Committee in plenary meeting and only one working group, and this practice has been followed for subsequent sessions.

3. The third session of the High-level Committee met in New York from 31 May to 6 June 1983 and its report[4] was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

4. The fourth session was held in New York from 28 May to 3 June 1985. Its report[5] was considered by the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

5. The fifth session was held in New York from 18 to 22 May 1987 and its report[6] was adopted on 27 May 1987. The General Assembly considered that report at its forty-second session.

6. The sixth session was held in New York from 18 to 22 September 1989 and its report[7] was adopted on 29 September 1989. The General Assembly reviewed that report at its forty-fourth session.

7. The seventh session was held in New York from 28 to 31 May 1991 and its report[8] was adopted on 6 June 1991. The General Assembly considered that report at its forty-sixth session.

8. The eighth session was held in New York from 25 to 28 May 1993 and its report[9] was adopted on 4 June 1993. The General Assembly considered that report at its forty-eighth session.

9. The ninth session was held in New York from 30 May to 2 June 1995. The General Assembly considered that report[10] at its fiftieth session.

10. The tenth session was held in New York from 5 to 9 May 1997. The General Assembly considered that report[11] at its fifty-second session.

11. The eleventh session was held in New York from 1 to 4 June 1999. The General Assembly considered that report[12] at its fifty-fourth session.

12. The twelfth session was held in New York from 29 May to 1 June 2001. The General Assembly considered that report[13] at its fifty-sixth session.

# II. Attendance and opening of the session

## A. Date and place of the session

13. The thirteenth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 27 to 30 May 2003.

14. In accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 35/202, the session was convened by the Administrator of UNDP under the usual procedural arrangements.

## B. Attendance

15. The following Member States of the United Nations participating in UNDP were represented at the session:

Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Armenia
Austria
Belarus
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Germany
Greece
Guinea
Guyana
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Islamic Republic of Iran
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Luxembourg
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Tuvalu
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

16. The following non-Member States maintaining a permanent observer mission at headquarters were represented at the session:

Holy See

17. The following regional commissions were represented:

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

18. The following United Nations bodies, funds and programmes were also represented:

International Trade Centre (ITC) (UNCTAD/WTO)

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations University (UNU)

19. Representatives of the following specialized agencies and related organizations attended the session:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Labour Organization (ILO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

World Bank

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

World Trade Organization (WTO)

20. The following intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, which received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly, were represented at the session:

African Union

League of Arab States

Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

Partners in Population and Development

21. Representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations attended the session as observers:

Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (ICAD)

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

Islamic Development Bank

Latin American Economic System (SELA)

Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC)

22. The following private-sector organizations, institutions and agencies that received an invitation to attend the thematic session on "enhancing the role of the private sector in promoting South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation", attended that session:

Accion
Banco de Murcia
Bank of America
Bank of Montreal/Harris Bank
Citicorp
Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (World Bank)
Development Alternatives, Inc.
e-Bridge International
Grupo Uno
Inter-American Dialogue
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Kroll
Lehman Brothers
MasterCard
Mexico Express
Money Exchange S.A.
MoneyGram
Multi-Lateral Investment Fund
Inter-American Development Bank
Multi-Tarjeta
National Money Transmitters Assoc.
New York Times
Opportunity International
Pew Hispanic Center
Pronto Envios
Quisqueyana
Rapid Money
RemesAgil
Ria Financial
RIANXEIRA S.A.
State University of New York — Cortland
United States Postal Service
Uniteller
ViaAmericas
Vigo Remittance Corporation
Visa International
Western Union International

23. The following individuals who received a special invitation to attend the session as keynote speaker and/or panellist attended the session:

Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Bint Talal (Jordan)

Dr. Letitia Ramos Shahani (Philippines)

Mr. Hatch Toffey (MasterCard International, United Kingdom)

Mr. Roy Pratt (Opportunity International, United Kingdom)

Mr. Marc Keller (Southland Partners, Mexico)

Mr. Christopher Th. Coonen (Western Union, France)

Dr. Manuel Orozco (Inter-American Dialogue, United States)

Dr. Bala Krishnan (Aravind Eye Care System, India)

Mr. James P. Clark (The World Technology Network, United Kingdom)

Mr. Makonnen Blake Hannah (TechSchool, Jamaica)

Mr. Arturo Vergara Moreno (Agency for International Cooperation for Development, Chile)

Ms. Mami Yamada (Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan)

## C. Opening of the session

24. The thirteenth session of the High-level Committee was opened, on behalf of the Secretary-General, by the President of the thirteenth session, Ambassador Boniface Chidyausiku of Zimbabwe.

# III. Reports on implementation

## A. Statement by the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations as the President of the Committee at its thirteenth session

25. After calling the meeting to order, the President gave a brief condolence message to the Government and people of Algeria on the sad loss of lives from the earthquake in that country. He requested representatives to observe a minute of silence in their honour.

26. Before calling on the representatives to make their presentations, the President announced the appointment of Ambassador Milos Alcalay of Venezuela as Chairperson of the Working Group, which would begin deliberations on Thursday, 29 May, and report back to the plenary session on 30 May. He also requested that representatives give the Chairperson and the entire Working Group their maximum support in order to enable them to do their work efficiently. The President then invited the Associate Administrator of UNDP to give his presentation.

## B. Statement by the Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

27. The Associate Administrator observed that the thirteenth session of the High-level Committee had special significance in that it coincided with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Buenos Aires Conference on promoting technical cooperation among developing countries. He remarked that the Buenos Aires Conference has had a lasting impact and captivating message for the development community and that the formula for cooperation provided by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action is as relevant today as it was twenty-five years ago.

28. He noted the trend of increasing South-South cooperation in the areas of trade, investment, cultural exchanges and exchanges of expertise and ideas, citing examples of subregional groupings such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR). He pointed out that the Millennium Development Goals agreed upon by world leaders in 2000 established a new compact between developed and developing countries to mutually accept responsibility and increase available resources in order to achieve their goals. He highlighted some of the lessons learned from South-South alliances over the past 25 years, including the necessity to focus on those priorities that command common agreement. He mentioned HIV/AIDS as an example of an area requiring collaboration by most countries of the South. He noted that Brazil, India, Senegal, Thailand and Uganda had developed very successful models for dealing with the stigma, discrimination, and mitigation of the impact of the disease as well as with the prevention of new infections.

29. Another important lesson was that South-South cooperation provided a means of mitigating the risks and seizing the opportunities presented by globalization. He said the time had come to rise to the beat of new opportunities such as those presented by recent advances in information and communications technology. For example, young men and women in Ghana have taken up Internet-based jobs to

provide services for clients in the United States. In the future, South-South cooperation should explore more and better ways to channel some of the policies and practical means that have contributed to the build-up of high-tech expertise in such countries as Costa Rica, India, Malaysia, South Africa and Thailand to other developing countries to promote job creation through the use of information and communications technologies.

30. Experience also showed that the traditional form of government-to-government alliances, while still useful, was no longer adequate. South-South cooperation required building broader partnerships. Forging people-to-people alliances and networks built around issues of interest to the peoples of the South was a more effective approach. That type of alliance had been used successfully in such areas as the fight against land mines, the struggle to reduce the price of HIV/AIDS drugs, the efforts to put pressure on oil companies to clean up their oil spills, and the fight to cancel or reschedule the debt of poor countries. That approach would also enable the transformation of the Millennium Development Goals into family and community development goals.

31. In his concluding remarks, the Associate Administrator stated that in rethinking South-South cooperation, the aim should be to expand the circle of actors to include the private sector and civil-society organizations. In that regard, the challenge was to create environments that would be conducive to investment in the South and to enforce regulations requiring corporations to adhere to principles of corporate social responsibility. For its part, UNDP would continue to seek a more robust and results-oriented approach to South-South cooperation and to ensure that South-South cooperation would permeate the culture of doing business at headquarters and in country offices around the world.

## C. Introduction of the reports by the Director of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries: highlights of the progress reports

32. The Director of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries congratulated Ambassador Boniface Chidyausiku on his election as President of the thirteenth session of the High-level Committee on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and also paid tribute to Ambassador Kittikhoun, the outgoing President of the twelfth session. The Director stated that in preparing the reports to be presented to the Committee, the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries had taken into account the fact that the thirteenth session was being held on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Buenos Aires Conference for promoting technical cooperation among developing countries, and in light of that, the report presented a broad view of technical cooperation among developing countries. She noted that the outgoing Committee had allowed the parts of the report dealing with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the New Directions Strategy to be combined under one heading, that format was used in the report. In highlighting various aspects of the reports, including key recommendations, she noted that South-South cooperation is becoming the mainstream modality in all regions of the developing world.

## I. Comprehensive biennial report of the progress made in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the New Directions Strategy for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

33. Two important conclusions were reached based on the indicators, observations and information obtained from developing countries. While it was clear that there was increased technical cooperation among developing countries, that cooperation was mostly ad hoc and not always a result of government policy. The increase in cooperation could be explained in part by the growing trends towards regional and subregional integration among developing countries, which in itself has had the effect of increasing opportunities for cooperation, and partly by the efforts of donor countries, international agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have consistently promoted South-South cooperation. On the other hand, the ad hoc nature of that cooperation could be partially attributed to the changes that have taken place in governance, trade and international relations since the Buenos Aires Conference. For example, many Governments have moved away from the command philosophy prevalent at the time of the Conference.

34. In spite of these setbacks, a considerable number of Governments had established vibrant programmes on technical cooperation among developing countries. Most of the countries had units within ministries to deal with issues of South-South cooperation and their budget allocations ranged from a few thousand dollars in some countries to tens of millions of dollars in others. The areas of cooperation varied among countries, with the most common being agriculture, education and communication, trade and investment, environment, infrastructure, science and technology, and production and employment. Unfortunately, debt relief and management did not receive widespread recognition as possible areas of cooperation nor did land-locked countries target areas of common concern to them.

35. The situation was different among the pivotal countries, however, where indications were that cooperation among developing countries was more widespread and diverse. Malaysia, for example, has been running a programme since 1980 to provide training and consultative services to other developing countries in project planning and management, information and communications technology, public administration, poverty eradication and diplomacy. China also reported activities that included joint research and networking in various sectors. Several other pivotal countries also had information on the Internet indicating their preference for South-South cooperation. This has led to growing interaction among pivotal countries. For example, trade between China and India grew from $264.8 million in 1991 to $4.3 billion in 2002.

36. As noted earlier, most technical cooperation among developing countries occurred within the framework of regional and subregional integration. Some notable examples included the initiation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the South Asia Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA), the Andean Community, the first Annual Report on Integration in Africa (ARIA-2002) presented by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Training Centre for Regional Integration (CEFIR) in Uruguay, an initiative of the European Union and the Rio Group.

37. South-South cooperation is indeed becoming a mainstream modality in all regions and most sectors. It has drawn substantial and increasing support from

developed countries, and, although widely perceived to be inadequate, the scope of ongoing support for activities relating to technical cooperation among developing countries has been quite substantial.

38. The New Directions Strategy calls for a more strategic approach in technical cooperation among developing countries, focusing on priority issues that would be likely to have a major development impact on a large number of developing countries. That requires all partners to consider increasing their allocation of resources for technical cooperation among developing countries as well as identifying new funding modalities to promote South-South cooperation, such as triangular cooperation and private-sector funding.

39. The main hindrance to cooperation was identified by both developing countries and donors/international agencies as the lack of information. That notwithstanding, most of the countries conceded that they were aware of the Web of Information for Development (WIDE) database maintained by the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, although few claimed to have made more than occasional use of it.

40. Among developed countries, support for South-South cooperation has been very encouraging. Some notable examples included the following. Japan has a partnership programme to encourage economically robust developing countries to support South-South cooperation more effectively. To date, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Mexico, Singapore, Thailand and Tunisia have participated in this new partnership that sets targets, shares costs and provides expertise for training programmes in the recipient countries. The Euro-Mediterranean partnership aims to establish a free trade area by 2010 that will include the European Union and its 12 Mediterranean partners: Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia (Maghreb); Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the Syrian Arab Republic (Mashrek); and Cyprus, Malta and Turkey.

41. Triangular cooperation has also gained new significance in the work of UNDP as experts from the North and South form networks to conduct joint research and share technological and financial resources for development. An outstanding example of such partnership is the West Africa Rice Development Association, which developed a hybrid rice variety now known as New Rice for Africa (NERICA). The NERICA variety promises to increase rice production in West Africa to 744,000 tons, reducing imports and saving the region $88 million in foreign exchange annually by 2006.

42. All organizations of the United Nations system, and especially the regional commissions, reported on their efforts to embrace South-South cooperation in their activities. Several examples can be cited, among them programmes by FAO, ITU, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNU and WHO, to mention only a few. One example is the LatinPharma 2002 project, which is supported by the ITC. The project seeks to address a situation in Central America, which imports 76 per cent of essential drugs while about 200 local companies with the necessary technology to produce the same drugs have idle capacity ranging from 10 to 50 per cent.

43. While there was considerable activity relating to technical cooperation among developing countries within the framework of regional and subregional groupings, only a few pivotal and developed countries gave high priority to South-South cooperation in terms of both policy and project activity. That generally resulted in

limited information and statistics as well as a lack of reliable estimates of the amounts being spent on technical cooperation among developing countries. That was true at the national, regional and international levels, but very few governments have addressed the need to create national databases of experts and capabilities.

## 2. Consideration of the reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

44. The report covered issues that the High-level Committee had resolved to address at its thirteenth session. For example, the Committee called upon the Administrator to take action to further mobilize resources for the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation. The Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries was urged by the Committee to develop an effective system for the management and use of the resources of the Trust Fund. The High-level Committee had also decided to review the revised Guidelines for the Review of Policies and Procedures concerning Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the Common Results Framework.

45. On the revised Guidelines for Policies and Procedures, the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries convened an inter-agency meeting of focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries. That meeting identified the limitations relating to the Common Results Framework and resolved to develop a more proactive approach for achieving a proper attribution of activities concerning technical cooperation among developing countries and devising a suitable valuation of such activities. The guidelines were revised on the basis of those consultations and include the performance indicators that must be taken into account when promoting activities relating to technical cooperation among developing countries. The report contained the proposal that the High-level Committee endorse those revised Guidelines and request the United Nations organizations and agencies to adopt them as the framework for orienting their support to South-South cooperation.

46. In the period 2001-2002, the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation attracted contributions amounting to $750,000. Those funds, together with the cost-sharing contribution of the Government of Japan to South-South cooperation and core resources, were used to fund projects in the five thematic areas set out in the New Directions Strategy. All of the projects supported were subjected to a project approval process carried out in accordance with the usual systems. In recognition of the dearth of contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund, the Special Unit is formulating a resource mobilization strategy for the period 2003-2005. That strategy takes into account the financial status of donors and is based on the formulation of marketable programmes emphasizing triangular cooperation. The High-level Committee was requested to encourage both developed and developing countries to increase contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund.

47. The report also gave a synopsis of the changing role of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and outlined some of the consequent adjustments in its objectives and organizational structure. The main focus of those changes was to enable the Special Unit to embrace both its traditional mandate of promoting technical cooperation among developing countries and its new responsibilities with respect to South-South cooperation and the mainstreaming of those approaches within the United Nations system and among strategic partners.

In fulfilling that role, the Special Unit is establishing close working relations with the various bureaux and units within UNDP. Furthermore, it would establish relations with other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system by promoting complementarity based on convergent interests, objectives and shared responsibilities in which each agency would bring to bear its particular sectoral competencies.

48. The mainstreaming strategy consisted of various elements to address the needs of the targeted partners. For example, the strategy for mainstreaming South-South cooperation among the United Nations organizations focused on capacity-building programmes for staff and the incorporation of South-South concepts into the programming and evaluation frameworks while emphasizing the role of catalyst, broker and facilitator when addressing the private sector, governments and NGOs.

# IV. Summary of the general debate

49. In the general debate, the views of specific groups of States were expressed by Morocco (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Greece (on behalf of the European Union and a number of associated countries), Peru (on behalf of the Rio Group), and Lao People's Democratic Republic (on behalf of the Group of Landlocked Developing Countries). Representatives of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), and Partners in Population and Development spoke on behalf of their respective organizations. The Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States made a presentation. The representatives of the International Trade Centre (the technical cooperation agency of UNCTAD and WTO for operational, enterprise-oriented aspects of trade development) and UNIDO also addressed the meeting.

50. Except for the European Union and Japan, all State participants in the debate were representatives of developing countries. The following account of the debate presents the views of the Group of 77 and China, the European Union, subregional groupings, and other participants.

51. Before the debate began, delegates observed a minute of silence in memory of the victims of the recent earthquake in Algeria. There were many expressions of condolence to the Government and people of Algeria.

52. Initiating the debate, the Permanent Representative of Morocco, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that the thirteenth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries was taking place at an important historical juncture and offered a unique opportunity for developing countries to take stock of their record of achievements and shortcomings and create a new vision for the future. As globalization posed increased challenges for developing countries in a number of different areas, renewed emphasis on South-South cooperation was necessary in forging a new agenda for developing countries and a new vision for technical cooperation. Activities relating to technical cooperation among developing countries should be considered one of the important elements of a comprehensive development strategy that complemented North-South cooperation and that was necessary to realize the Millennium Development Goals.

53. Noting the broad international support for South-South cooperation, he cited the Havana Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the South Summit in 2000. In the Declaration, particular attention had been paid to the potential of South-South cooperation in optimizing the development potential of developing countries by mobilizing and sharing available resources and expertise. Such cooperation was an integral part of the mutual relations of developing countries and an important means to promote the exchange of ideas, experience and knowledge. The General Assembly in its resolution A/RES/57/263 had urged an intensification of South-South and triangular initiatives to achieve internationally agreed development goals. The 2001 Conference on Least Developed Countries in Brussels, the 2002 Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, and the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, also in 2002, had all called specifically for strengthened South-South cooperation. Development partners such as the

European Union and its member States, Australia, Canada, Japan, the United States, and others had also supported South-South cooperation; the Group of 77 and China hoped other developed-country partners would join the effort. Such triangular cooperation enhanced the sense of ownership, lowered the costs of development programmes, and strengthened international solidarity. It should be part of a new vision for South-South cooperation, along with other innovative approaches.

54. Despite the positive trends, South-South cooperation had not been commensurate with the comprehensive nature of commitments in various declarations and plans of action nor had it realized the potential of existing capabilities and capacities among developing countries. The inadequacy of financial resources continued to be a serious obstacle. The pivotal developing countries had a crucial role in promoting technical cooperation among developing countries, and the resources they committed to South-South cooperation needed to be leveraged by contributions from developed countries. The private sector, which was not sufficiently engaged in South-South cooperation, could also help expand the scope of activities. The situation of developing countries with weak private sectors or none at all needed consideration.

55. Another area of expansion of South-South cooperation was in the operational activities of the United Nations system. The Group of 77 and China appreciated the positive role of United Nations agencies and organizations, especially the Regional Commissions, FAO, IFAD, ITC, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNDCP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, and WIPO. More needed to be done, however, for South-South cooperation to achieve adequate visibility in United Nations system activities.

56. The role of UNDP and the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries in promoting and expanding the scope and vision for technical cooperation among developing countries had been "outstanding". The Havana Summit in 2000 had stressed the importance of the Special Unit and had invited the UNDP Administrator to preserve its identity and strengthen it as the United Nations focal point for South-South cooperation. The Summit had called for additional resources in order for the Special Unit to implement fully its mandates and responsibilities. The mobilization of additional financial resources as soon as possible could include new and innovative mechanisms to promote and enhance activities relating to technical cooperation among developing countries. Broad-based partnerships for technical cooperation among developing countries should engage all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and NGOs.

57. To address the major constraint of insufficient financing, the Group of 77 and China called for increased funding of technical cooperation through the core budget of UNDP, bilaterally by donor countries, and by developing countries. Increased contributions were needed for the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation established by the General Assembly to channel contributions in support of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries. Increased support was also urged for the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, which had been established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/203 of 20 December 1983.

58. While celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, the Group of 77 and China looked forward to the High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation to be held in Marrakech, Morocco, from

16-19 December 2003. It would advance the action-oriented objectives of South-South cooperation as an indispensable part of a broader strategy of international development cooperation with the help of development partners.

59. The representative of Peru, speaking on behalf of the Rio Group, noted that the priorities for technical cooperation among developing countries that had been established by the General Assembly in its New Directions resolution of 1995 continued to be relevant. Those priorities included poverty alleviation, employment, trade and investment, debt, the environment, production and macroeconomic policy coordination and aid management. At the same time, however, new instruments and innovative partnership programmes were needed to enable the achievement of the development objectives that had been agreed at various conferences.

60. In this context, the High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation to be convened by the Group of 77 and China in Marrakech in December and the regional preparatory meeting to be held in Caracas in June should give impetus to South-South cooperation. This in turn would help developing countries to meet the commitments made at the South Summit in 2000, the 2001 Conference on Least Developed Countries in Brussels, the 2002 Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, and the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in the same year.

61. The value of triangular cooperation arrangements was illustrated by the initiative between the Rio Group and the European Union for the establishment of the Training Centre for Regional Integration (CEFIR) in Uruguay. CEFIR would contribute to the exchange of experience and information among high-level officials from the public and private sectors involved in public policies on integration within the context of various regional free-trade arrangements such as MERCOSUR. The possibilities offered by triangular cooperation could be explored at the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation to be held in Kazakhstan in August.

62. The Rio Group noted that regional and subregional integration efforts had contributed significantly to the promotion of South-South cooperation. Examples of such integration mechanisms included the Andean Community, the Caribbean Community, the Central America Integration System and MERCOSUR.

63. The Rio Group indicated that technical cooperation among developing countries could also be promoted through the establishment of an Internet-based network of focal points that could, for example, facilitate exchanges of information and experiences, coordinate bilateral and multilateral proposals, and seek to integrate the private sector into programmes of international cooperation.

64. Development of a methodology for the follow-up and evaluation of technical cooperation programmes and activities would improve the efficiency of cooperation initiatives and help to identify successful practices. Greater efforts should be made to ensure the dissemination of such practices.

65. The bilateral cooperation provided by Japan through its Partnership Programme was considered to represent a new generation or phase of South-South cooperation because the partnership implied sustained actions with greater impact than traditional activities. The Rio Group also expressed its appreciation for the support it had received from the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and

Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries of the Group of 77, funds that are channelled through the United Nations Development Programme.

66. The Permanent Representative of Greece, speaking on behalf of the European Union and associated countries, said that South-South cooperation had drawn substantial and increasing support from developed countries and that the importance of triangular cooperation had proved its merits on several occasions involving financing arrangements, partnerships and information-sharing. The 2002 Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development had called for enhanced South-South capacity development in areas such as institutional infrastructure, human resource development, public finance, public administration, social and gender budget policies, debt management and early warning and crisis prevention. The European Union believed that in the context of the Monterrey Consensus as well as in the context of the Millennium Declaration, of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries and of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, South-South cooperation had proved to be a crucial factor for development. The European Union looked forward to the forthcoming Summit on the Information Society to contribute to progress in bridging the digital divide.

67. The biggest challenge to enhancing technical cooperation among developing countries was the full implementation of the various action plans for cooperation. There was a need for a strategic approach to prepare developing countries to enter global markets. A system of reliable estimates was also needed to show that governments had given priority to technical cooperation in their broader development policies. Poverty-reduction strategies and long-term partnerships were means of addressing the existing shortcomings in that regard. The use of the existing expertise and experiences available in the more advanced developing countries was a major element of strength.

68. Regional and subregional integration would add further opportunities for technical cooperation by enabling developing countries to overcome the limitations of small economic size, enhancing economies of scale, and facilitating foreign direct investment on better terms, thus helping their increased participation in the global economy. Further, such integration would create a wider platform for change and increase the credibility of policy change by locking in reforms.

69. The European Union appreciated that NGO involvement in South-South cooperation was increasing and that the United Nations development system, through UNDP, its specialized agencies and programmes and the regional commissions, continued to support such cooperation by seeking innovative development practices. The initiative of countering HIV/AIDS via the education system was a good example.

70. The European Union continued to support the work of the United Nations system to promote technical cooperation among developing countries in all relevant programmes. It would give due consideration to the revised Guidelines for the Review of Policies and Procedures concerning Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries together with the Common Results Framework that was annexed to the report of the UNDP Administrator. Noting the need for increased efficiency and effectiveness in technical cooperation among developing countries through better coordination and streamlining of the various institutions and initiatives, the European Union indicated that the Special Unit for Technical

Cooperation among Developing Countries had a pivotal role in the institutional architecture for the management of South-South cooperation.

71. The European Union acknowledged the essential role of technical cooperation among developing countries in development cooperation as it is elaborated in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and in the report on New Directions. Given that the primary responsibility for technical cooperation among developing countries belonged to the developing countries themselves, the European Union joined the United Nations development system in supporting their efforts. A strategic perspective of the role of technical cooperation among developing countries and the implementation of action plans for cooperative action would contribute to the ultimate goal of national and collective self-reliance and render South-South cooperation a key factor in the achievement of the internationally agreed development agenda. The European Union would continue to be a reliable partner in that respect.

72. Among the concrete examples of developed-country support for South-South cooperation were those involving Japan, which had contributed approximately $28.5 million to the activities of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries. Among the notable projects it had thus supported were two Africa-Asia Business Forums (one in Malaysia and the other in South Africa) with the collaboration of UNDP, and the programme to develop the New Rice for Africa (NERICA). The Africa-Asia Business Forums facilitated networking among business communities and agreements on joint ventures that could give rise to new trade and investment opportunities. They were part of a broader process to improve Africa-Asia links through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process. The year 2003 marked the tenth anniversary of that process and TICAD III would be held at the end of September.

73. Among examples of triangular cooperation were Japan's Third Countries Training Programme, the Third Countries Experts Programme and the Partnership Programme. For example, Japan had provided financial assistance to help the Government of Ghana provide training to participants from neighbouring countries in administering polio vaccinations. In the United Republic of Tanzania, Indonesian agricultural experts dispatched by Japan with its financial assistance had provided technical training on the use of cows for rice cultivation. Under the comprehensive Japan/Chile Partnership Programme, technical cooperation had been extended to Cuba in the field of fisheries development, to Bolivia in the field of vegetable and animal sanitation, to the Dominican Republic for teacher training, and to countries in Central America and Caribbean islands.

74. The Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, speaking on behalf of the landlocked countries, called for special measures to help them to deal with serious obstacles to development that stemmed from difficult transport and transit situations. Arriving at solutions to these problems would require not only reducing tariffs charged for transit but also long-term programmes to improve transportation infrastructure. To address these issues, the landlocked countries would convene the first ministerial conference in Kazakhstan in August 2003. Although in the past South-South cooperation had played only a limited role in helping landlocked countries to deal with their problems, owing primarily to lack of information and awareness, it was hoped that this situation would improve with

the increased use of the Web of Information for Development (WIDE) by those countries.

75. The importance of regional cooperation was emphasized by many speakers. The experience of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) was relevant in the organization of annual meetings of the directors of international cooperation activities. The representative of SELA said that to date, 27 such meetings had been held. Other regional organizations noted by speakers were the Andean Community, the Caribbean Community, the Central America Integration System and MERCOSUR. Those efforts at regional integration had made progress despite the difficulties posed by the current international environment and a decrease in traditional North-South cooperation. In Africa, the example of South-South cooperation most often cited in the debate was the New Partnership for Africa's Development. Nigeria and South Africa stressed the importance of that new partnership.

76. The representative of South Africa noted that NEPAD was an entirely African initiative that reflected the experience of the continent with development and emphasized the need for democracy and human rights as the basis for progress. The representative of Nigeria said that the birth of the African Union and NEPAD would give greater impetus to South-South cooperation. The representative of Equatorial Guinea noted its participation in a number of different regional cooperation efforts under the auspices of, for example, the Development Bank of Central African States, the Economic Community of Central African States and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP).

77. The representative of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) noted that all 57 members of the OIC were developing countries and that they had taken a lead role in promoting South-South cooperation. The OIC was interested in innovative approaches to programmes of social protection in the informal sector. In that regard, it would support the United Nations in the commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 because it regarded the family as the basic social unit of society. The OIC was also supporting the promotion of business, agriculture and the services sector, the major areas for job creation. Presentations were also made separately by the representative of the OIC Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries and by the representative of the Islamic Development Bank. They noted a variety of cooperation initiatives among OIC members.

78. The representative of Partners in Population and Development stated that the General Assembly had granted the organization permanent observer status in its resolution 57/29. With a membership of 19 developing countries (Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Egypt, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe), the organization was expanding and improving South-South cooperation in the fields of family planning and reproductive health. It had three major programmes in the area of training and institution-building: a fellowship programme financed largely by developing-country institutions; the Global Leadership Training Programme funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; and the Visionary Leadership Programme launched in cooperation with the International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) based in Malaysia and the Centre for African Family Studies based in Kenya.

79. An overwhelming majority of the speakers expressed strong appreciation for the outstanding work of the Special Unit in promoting South-South and triangular cooperation and in further advancing its scope and vision in this regard during the last two years, acclaiming in particular the leadership of its Director, Mrs. Safiatou Ba-N'Daw. They complimented her for the important role she had played in developing new programmes and raising the profile of the Special Unit.

80. Every speaker in the debate emphasized the importance of South-South cooperation and the continued relevance of the action plan adopted 25 years ago by the Buenos Aires Conference on technical cooperation among developing countries. The representative of India stated that technical cooperation among developing countries and South-South cooperation remained strongly relevant modalities despite the shift from command economies to free-market approaches to development. The representative of Cuba expressed his country's strong support for South-South cooperation. Thousands of Cubans had collaborated in tens of countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, working in sectors such as health, agriculture, education and sports. The Cuban experience in the implementation of the Comprehensive Health Care Programme for developing countries under which professional and health technicians could be sent to work in primary health care for as long as needed was also mentioned.

81. The wide range of national South-South cooperation efforts was cited by a number of speakers. The most frequently noted activities were training and the provision of experts to other developing countries. A number of pivotal countries referred to programmes that involved the training of thousands of nationals from other developing countries. Health, education, human resource development, information technology, language instruction, parliamentary studies, the strengthening of audit, banking and statistical services, mass communication, agricultural development, improved food security, civil and military training, public administration and diplomacy were among the areas of cooperation cited as were food aid and disaster relief. The important role of South-South cooperation in combating HIV and AIDS was mentioned repeatedly during the debate.

82. Although there had been encouraging developments in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, much more needed to be done to realize the objectives of South-South cooperation. The representative of Malaysia stated that there was need to strengthen South-South cooperation with a view to increased effectiveness in multilateral processes and organizations. Institutions and mechanisms of the South, including the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, the South Centre in Geneva, and the Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation of the Non-Aligned Movement should be strengthened, with support from the international community, NGOs and the private sector. Also, despite the changes in the international environment, the problems facing developing countries had remained the same, a number of representatives said.

83. Many developing countries expressed frustration at the failure to achieve the full potential of South-South cooperation. The representative of Nigeria asked what there was to celebrate on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Buenos Aires Conference: the problems facing developing countries had remained the same. The general view was that the potential for productive cooperation among developing countries was still largely untapped. The majority of developing countries emphasized the need to accelerate South-South cooperation by strengthening the

capacity of developing countries to participate effectively in multilateral processes and organizations. Institutions and mechanisms necessary to achieve that goal also needed to be strengthened.

84. Among the major constraints on South-South cooperation, several speakers cited the lack of a coherent strategy or structure within which national focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries could operationalize cooperation. Others noted the absence of national coordinating mechanisms. A number of speakers mentioned the need for political will; one representative added that political will was useless without money. Several speakers highlighted the need to make the best use of the latest information and communications technology in overcoming such deficits. The mainstreaming of South-South cooperation was considered by many delegations to be an essential component of any effort to overcome those difficulties.

85. In dealing with globalization, developing countries were in general agreement on the need to share capabilities and capacities, information about their development experiences and available resources. Their educational and research institutions needed to work together to develop human resources and address other common problems. Several representatives of developing countries mentioned the need for greater cooperation at the regional and subregional levels.

86. A number of developing countries indicated the level of their support for technical cooperation among developing countries in financial terms. The representative of China announced a pledge of $2 million to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation between 2003 and 2005. The representative of India said that its cumulative expenditure on South-South cooperation was over $3 billion. The representative of Turkey stated that as an emerging donor, it had provided official development assistance that had averaged over $100 million annually since 1997. In 2000-2001, it was $154.4 million, of which $34.2 million were for technical assistance. The expanding Thailand programme of South-South cooperation was funded at 230.57 million baht.

87. The importance of information in enabling and operationalizing South-South cooperation was emphasized by numerous delegations. Several speakers referred to the documentation submitted to the High-level Committee to underscore the need for much greater attention to information flows; without such flows, it would not be possible to adopt a strategic approach to South-South cooperation. The lack of adequate information available about capabilities and opportunities relating to technical cooperation among developing countries was generally acknowledged to be a serious constraint on cooperation. In particular, there was a need to ensure adequate information flows to national focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries.

88. Many speakers emphasized the key role that South-South cooperation could play in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In speaking of the need to revitalize South-South cooperation and give it an action-oriented agenda, a number of delegations mentioned the forthcoming High-Level Conference on South-South Cooperation to be convened by the Group of 77 in Marrakech, Morocco, on 16-19 December 2003.

89. A number of countries expressed deep frustration that developing countries had been unable to make more progress in South-South cooperation. The problem,

stated the representative of Venezuela, went beyond a lack of resources, political will, support from the United Nations system or a legal basis for action. The fundamental problem was lack of dynamism, of strategic implementation of agreed plans. There was a need for high-level coordination; the Bureau of the High-level Committee should be authorized to move towards that objective. The forthcoming regional preparatory meeting in Caracas (16-17 June) for the Group of 77 meeting on South-South cooperation in Morocco in December would be significant.

90. There were many suggestions for new priorities for action. The representative of Indonesia stated that South-South cooperation should focus on the international debt of developing countries, which had more than tripled in the 25 years since the Buenos Aires Conference and which stood at nearly $1.25 trillion. He also urged the formulation of a strategic approach to interregional cooperation so that Africa and Asia, with 4.3 billion people, could pool available resources more effectively in dealing with a host of shared development problems.

91. The topic of lessons learned was frequently mentioned. The representative of Thailand observed that effective coordination required national focal points to be in place; to overcome language differences, which were an obstacle to information exchange and partnership, financial resources were needed. He proposed that developed and developing countries co-organize forums for regional or interregional cooperation, and that countries identify common interests, needs and strengths. National focal points should be active and effective. Partners from developed countries and the private sector should be asked to finance South-South activities. There should be support for strong business networks in developing countries. In the transfer of technology, priority should be given to simpler technologies.

92. Examples of triangular cooperation included cooperation between the Philippines and Japan in the context of the Asian Productivity Organization, specifically, the programmes on "Managerial and Entrepreneurship Development for Supporting Industry" and "Total Quality Management for the Health Care Sector".

93. The initiative of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries to engage the private sector was welcomed by many speakers. The representative of the Philippines was especially supportive of the discussion on remittances of developing-country nationals, for such remittances amounted to twice the total official development aid it received. The real income was probably much more, for the statistics reflected only transfers through formal channels. The role of South-South cooperation in dealing with remittances should be further explored.

94. Among the programmes of South-South cooperation in information and communications technology (ICT) was that of the Republic of Korea, which had sent 250 experts to 25 countries in the last decade. Youth volunteers were now being sent to teach Internet usage in a number of developing countries. The programme had helped develop regional information and telecommunications centres through the Korea-Economic Commission for Africa Cooperation Fund and the Korea-ESCAP Fund. The delegation of the Republic of Korea expressed strong support for WIDE and the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries. It also supported the strategic reorientation of the work of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries but wanted any changes with financial or staffing implications to be presented in detail.

95. The representative of Pakistan reported on a meeting on 23 May in New York of 15 pivotal countries (out of 23 identified by the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries in 1995). The meeting concluded that as cooperation among developing countries had clearly gone beyond the traditional notion of technical and economic cooperation among developing countries, it would be appropriate to use the term "South-South cooperation" to describe both modalities. The participants at the meeting had agreed to develop "several concrete initiatives". These included the promotion of regional trade; support for the exports of countries lagging in trade; technology transfer in the areas of health, environment, energy and sustainable livelihoods; increased use of ICT for development; and the empowerment of women in all areas of activity.

96. On priorities for technical cooperation among developing countries, poverty alleviation, employment, trade and investment, debt, the environment, production and macroeconomic policy coordination, and aid management were all issues that remained relevant. However, many speakers stressed the need for a revitalized effort to achieve the objectives that had been set. In this context, consideration should be given to strategic interregional cooperation. One representative suggested that technical cooperation among developing countries be expanded into the areas of trade, investment and finance with a view to strengthening regional and interregional links.

97. A very specific proposal relating to national focal points was that they establish an Internet-based network with a view to exchanging information on and experiences in cooperation, coordinating bilateral and multilateral action, systematizing and distributing information, and incorporating the private sector into international cooperation. Colombia had a web page (www.aeci.gov.co) where information on South-South cooperation could be found. Even when information was available at the national level, differences in language and difficulties of access often prevented its use to support South-South cooperation. In that context, many representatives emphasized the importance of WIDE, which is maintained by the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries. It was suggested that the WIDE system be a priority in the activities of the Special Unit. UNDP was commended for the maintenance of WIDE and all developing countries were urged to make full use of WIDE as well as all other opportunities offered by ICT.

98. It was not just the quantitative insufficiency of information that was of concern; its quality was also an issue. Several participants noted the need for criteria for selecting and evaluating best practices. One speaker said there was a need to create information tools that would ease the problems faced by national focal points in identifying and accessing the information they needed to function effectively. Pivotal countries were asked to facilitate the sharing of their information. It was suggested that a network of national focal points could energize cooperation if there were a shared methodology and tools to evaluate available information in terms of usefulness and impact. Costa Rica had created a "stock market of best practices" for use by practitioners.

99. It was generally recognized that the progress made by a number of pivotal developing countries had strengthened the collective capacity and potential for South-South cooperation. While it was widely acknowledged that pivotal countries were playing an extremely important role in promoting South-South cooperation, a

number of speakers saw the need for improving the existing modalities. The representative of China suggested that each developing country, and especially the pivotal countries, establish an agency for South-South cooperation; it was doing so itself.

100. The issue of partnerships was raised in a variety of contexts. The focus was primarily on the relationship of developing countries to one another and the role and potential of the pivotal countries. Other important aspects involved the role of developed countries, the United Nations system, the private sector and non-governmental organizations. Particular attention was paid to the role of the private sector. Some speakers held the view that a fuller partnership with the private sector could address a number of key issues, including the inadequacy of financing and financial services. Concrete ideas were needed on how to engage fully the private sector; it was also necessary to address the situation of developing countries where the private sector was weak or did not exist at all.

101. A few countries suggested that the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries be renamed the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation. One delegation urged that the status of the Special Unit be upgraded and strengthened to be commensurate with its system-wide and global coordination and facilitation roles with respect to South-South cooperation. The movement to focus cooperation on a number of strategic issues of common concern to many developing countries was commended. Some speakers were of the view that the mainstreaming of technical cooperation among developing countries in UNDP activities was more apparent at headquarters than in the country offices. There were numerous calls for strengthening the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and for increased resources to enable it to function more effectively.

102. The Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States said that despite the professed attention of the international community during the past several years, the LDCs continued to be marginalized in the global development process. The population of the LDCs had risen to about 11 per cent of the world population but the number of people living on less than one US dollar in the LDCs was increasing and would reach 420 million by 2015. He said South-South cooperation had the potential to play a significant role in promoting sustained growth and development for the LDCs, citing the Brussels Programme of Action (BPoA) adopted in May 2001 as an example. The BPoA also emphasized that South-South cooperation was not a substitute for North-South cooperation but rather a complement to it. He encouraged the use of triangular mechanisms, which could ensure success through financing by donor countries.

103. He also noted that increased regional cooperation and greater market opportunities among developing countries in general and with LDCs in particular were the key factors for the expansion of South-South trade. That expansion would enhance the production process and marketing skills of the LDCs and further equip them to tackle the more demanding markets of the North. The LDCs were becoming aware that in order to participate more effectively in multilateral processes and compete in the increasingly competitive world market, they and other developing countries had to build the required capacities and share experiences among themselves.

104. The representative of UNIDO gave examples of UNIDO programmes and projects that supported South-South cooperation in the areas of investment and technology promotion, trade facilitation and market access and management of the environment. The South-South cooperation projects were based on the following criteria: that the technical expertise and/or know-how originated or at least was available in the developing countries; that the beneficiaries of the technical cooperation projects from the South could get acquainted with the experience and its specific application in another country of the South through study tours and/or individual and group training programmes; and that more than one developing country was participating in the technical cooperation project, with at least one component aimed at promoting South-South cooperation.

105. The representative of the UNCTAD/WTO International Trade Centre reported on an innovative South-South trade promotion programme that involved systematic analysis of trade flow information, identification of areas of trade potential and of prospective trade partners, and, finally, the organization of meetings at which buyers and sellers in a region were brought together. He reported that in July 2003, hundreds of buyers, sellers and producers of pharmaceutical products would converge in Lima to discuss and close deals on trade in drugs and medical products. Members from the academic community had also been invited to attend that conference in order to explore ways and means by which the cost of drugs and medicines could be lowered. As a result of ITC buyer-seller meetings to facilitate the supply of humanitarian supplies from African countries to meet the needs of other African countries, international relief agencies had made deals valued at nearly $5 billion worth of services and products.

# V. Thematic discussion: keynote address and individual presentations on the theme "enhancing the role of the private sector in promoting South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation"

## A. Keynote address

106. Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Bint Talal of Jordan gave the keynote address at the opening of the session on the thematic discussion on "enhancing the role of the private sector in promoting South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation". She observed that while healthy competition could help to foster effective, productive private enterprises, competition and cooperation did not need to be mutually exclusive. She invited the audience to "give serious thought to the millions of children we can educate, the diseases we can eradicate, the hungry and homeless we can feed and house and the jobs we can create when governments and corporations as well as small and medium enterprises, in the North and the South, work together for the benefit of our common humanity". She therefore called for a re-thinking of South-South cooperation, placing it in the context of the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals elaborated by world leaders at the Millennium Summit in September 2000.

107. She stated that a holistic view of development sought progress on many different fronts, driven by institutions and sectors that reinforced one another and that inevitably had to include a wide range of actors. With an estimated population of 4.9 billion, the South had an abundance of the most important resource — people. Therefore, the critical challenge was to unlock the creative potential of every individual in the South, which in turn would create a dynamic force for personal and socio-economic progress. This challenge included the need for public and private sectors to forge a partnership for the development of local expertise and strategies in order to retain expertise at home and encourage those who had left to return. Her Royal Highness noted that the Republic of Korea and Singapore had useful lessons in providing incentives for retaining local expertise and attracting foreign talent.

108. Her Royal Highness gave examples of areas where there were opportunities for the private sector to invest in triangular cooperation, including the information and communications technology sector. Owing to their flexibility, those technologies could be adapted to the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises in the South. In Mauritius and Togo, for example, telephone call centres supported services in Europe and North America while in Cape Verde, virtual security guards monitored webcams for office parks in the United States. She noted that new opportunities for engagement by the private sector in triangular business arrangements were always arising. One notable example was the African Growth and Opportunity Act, which was signed into law in May 2000 and which presented a new window of opportunity for the African business community to interact with entrepreneurs from the United States and other parts of the world.

109. With respect to challenges that needed to be met through South-South cooperation, Her Royal Highness singled out neglected diseases such as malaria, trachoma, syphilis, tetanus and leprosy that afflict people mainly in the South. Stronger public-/private-sector partnerships and South-South or triangular

cooperation arrangements to support pharmaceutical and research-and-development initiatives in the South were needed to address these diseases.

110. Following the keynote address, the President invited Dr. Letitia Ramos Shahani, former Senator from the Philippines, to be the moderator of the discussions. The moderator outlined the structure of the thematic discussions and stated that the meeting would focus on three broad areas: remittances, pharmaceuticals and health care, and information and communications technology.

## B. Remittances

111. Five panellists made presentations on remittances: Mr. Hatch Toffey (MasterCard International, United States); Mr. Roy Pratt (Opportunity International, United Kingdom); Mr. Marc Keller (Southland Partners, Mexico); Mr. Christopher Th. Coonen (Western Union, France); and Dr. Manuel Orozco (Inter-American Dialogue, United States). They defined remittances as money sent by expatriate workers to their respective home countries. Global remittances totalled US$150 billion in 2002. The participants noted that besides its size, the remittance industry had important economic significance in developing countries. For example, remittances accounted for 37 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) of Togo and 11 per cent of the GDP of the Dominican Republic and Morocco.

112. Another important characteristic of remittances was that only one in six recipients accessed the money through the formal banking system. If all the money could be harnessed in the formal system and channelled into loans for investment and development, the impact would be phenomenal. The panellists suggested that the United Nations, the private sector and non-governmental organizations could develop a remittances-for-development programme aimed at increasing awareness of the potential impact of remittances, lowering costs in order to increase the amount of money that reaches the developing world and improving technology and other infrastructure used in cross-border transactions. The role of the private sector would be to increase options and introduce new technologies that would help to transform the money transfer industry to the benefit of the poor. One of the products already on the market is the Opportunity Card. This is a prepaid card linked to an account operated by the sender, who loads money onto the card for the recipient to draw against or use to pay for purchases.

113. Delegates raised concerns about the cost of remittances, which could be as high as 10 to 15 per cent. They also wanted to know whether there were any cost implications for developing countries when remittances were delivered in local rather than hard currencies. On the question of costs, the panellists responded that widespread use of the formal system would lead to reduced costs through economies of scale. Furthermore, improvements in technology also tended to reduce costs. Regarding the currency of payment, senders had to be educated about the benefits of using the formal system in terms of security of transactions and speed of delivery in order for them to switch from informal to formal remittances.

114. Since many delegates from developing countries still had much to say on the subject of remittances, the Director of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries suggested that the issue of remittances could be discussed further at another meeting that could be arranged.

## C. Pharmaceuticals and health care

115. Dr. Bala Krishnan of Aravind Eye Care System (India) shared the experiences on the role of the private sector in development, focusing on the pharmaceuticals and health sector. He said that this non-profit organization was started in 1976 as a very small hospital with only 11 patient beds. By 2002, the hospital had grown and now receives more than 1.3 million outpatient visits annually and performs approximately 194,000 eye surgeries a year. Of these, 54 per cent of the outpatient visits and 65 per cent of the eye surgeries were free.

116. He stated that since most of the blind patients were either poor or very poor, it was necessary to develop a community outreach programme to take the services to the rural communities. The organization was also able to provide free services owing to those clients who paid high fees because of the high quality of the services (effectively subsidizing the free care) and also to the involvement of NGOs.

## D. Information and communications technology

117. Mr. James P. Clark, the founder and Chief Executive of World Technology Network (United Kingdom), noted that there were different roles for the private sector, in particular, to sustain wealth and create jobs. Sustainable development required a vibrant private sector and in the twenty-first century, information and communications technology (ICT) was the driving force.

118. He stated that ICT helped people to become more creative and innovative and if developing countries wanted to be part of this innovative process, they had to identify and work with a group of innovating players in the private sector. He invited delegates who were interested in exploring that further to attend the World Technology Summit to be held on 24-25 June in San Francisco where they could meet with the world's leading innovators in the technology field.

119. Mr. Makonnen Blake Hannah, TechSchool (Jamaica), addressed the representatives from the perspective of a young entrepreneur. He said that ICT made available a broad range of options for maximizing the economic potential of Jamaican music. The use of the Internet for buying, selling and listening to music, and web sites for the display of public relations information, and the use of digital technology for recording and duplicating music add to the variety of ways in which the Jamaican music product can be sold. Most of all, ICT and digital tools provide easier access to the creation of music by a broader range of users. The private sector could participate by providing funding, motivating youths and establishing scholarship programmes for "tech teens".

120. Mr. Arturo Vergara Moreno spoke on the Japan-Chile Partnership Programme (JCPP) as an example of triangular cooperation demonstrating Chilean expertise in establishing and strengthening relations with the private sector. The fundamental principles guiding the JCPP are solidarity, equal partnership, joint efforts and mutual confidence. Modalities used include the dispatch of experts, individual and group training, and seminars and workshops. Japanese technology is converted by Chile into a format that can be adopted by other developing countries. Partners bring their respective strengths to the Programme, which is a flexible tool that enables a rapid response to the increasing needs of developing countries. Work has been done in areas such as aquaculture engineering and integral management of watersheds.

# VI. Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on the Promotion and Implementation of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

121. As a prelude to marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on the Promotion and Implementation of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (BAPA), delegates were shown a video entitled "Building Bridges", which featured examples of South-South cooperation around the world.

122. The President of the High-level Committee welcomed the delegates on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of BAPA. He noted that the General Assembly, in its resolution 57/263 of 20 December 2002, had mandated the High-level Committee to commemorate the anniversary. He invited the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to deliver the message of the Secretary-General.

123. In his message, the Secretary-General noted that BAPA, endorsed by the General Assembly in December 1978, remained highly relevant today. Its enduring relevance could be seen in the emphasis placed on South-South cooperation by recent major conferences such as the South Summit in 2000, the Brussels Conference on Least Developed Countries in 2001, and the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development and the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. The spirit of South-South cooperation was a major factor in the social and economic progress achieved by member countries of ASEAN and also a unifying force in various subregional groupings in Latin America and the Caribbean. Most recently, the African Union launched a promising vision of South-South cooperation in the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

124. He observed that South-South cooperation provided a tool for developing countries to help other developing countries to reach the Millennium Development Goals. It offered opportunities to focus on new issues such as information and communications technology, where a number of developing countries were beginning to play a leading role. It was also a crucial mechanism for addressing challenges of particular concern to developing countries, including the fight against diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria. In all those areas, a broad South-South partnership involving governments, the private sector and civil society was as critical as was the full engagement of the entire United Nations family. He called upon all member countries and the United Nations system organizations to renew their commitment to South-South cooperation on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Buenos Aires Conference.

125. The representative of the Group of 77 and China also made a statement to mark the anniversary of BAPA. He noted that BAPA was an ambitious expression of the aspirations of developing countries and a reflection of their desire to promote economic cooperation among themselves as a complement to North-South cooperation and as an integral part of the collective action of the Group and the promotion of international cooperation for development. He observed that the past twenty-five years had raised several questions, particularly those relating to the financing of South-South cooperation. There was a need to find appropriate

organizational modalities to tap effectively resources from various international organizations and financial institutions that could be directed towards supporting South-South cooperation activities and programmes. It was also necessary to outline a common strategy to foster international support for regional and subregional economic cooperation. In addition, the Chairman of the Group of 77 expressed warm appreciation of the work of the Special Unit and pledged its firm commitment to working more closely with the Director and her team in the years to come.

126. The representative of the Group of 77 and China expressed strong support for the activities being undertaken by the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Country. He recalled that in their deliberations, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 and China, who met last September in New York, had expressed their satisfaction with the outstanding performance of the Special Unit in support of South-South cooperation. He urged the United Nations system to articulate a global strategy that would enable developing countries to respond adequately to the challenges of globalization and liberalization. In addition, he indicated that the Group of 77 and China would ensure that the issue would be discussed in depth at the High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation to be held in Marrakech (Morocco) from 16-19 December 2003.

127. In his statement, the representative of the European Union noted that a quarter of a century had passed since the adoption of BAPA and that during those years, the world had changed significantly. Some things, however, had remained the same, namely, the need for developing countries to develop self-confidence and self-reliance and to use their common traits and elements of history and geography in their striving for development.

128. He recalled that five years ago, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of BAPA, a number of achievements and shortcomings had been noted. Yet again, at the twenty-fifth anniversary, there was a balance between what had been achieved and what should have been achieved. This could only mean that the process that had started with BAPA had been effective although there was room for further improvement. This would depend mainly on the developing countries themselves, their policies and strategies in that regard, and the conditions under which they took part in the globalized world.

129. The European Union and its member States had been actively involved in supporting BAPA, mainly through the Cotonou Agreements on the one hand and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership on the other. It had been extending financial and technical assistance to promote regional dialogue, exchange and cooperation. The European Union would remain a supporter of triangular cooperation and would continue to be a reliable partner.

130. The representative of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), on behalf of Latin America and the Caribbean Group, and the Permanent Representative of Argentina, the country where BAPA was launched twenty-five years ago, also made statements reaffirming their support for South-South cooperation.

# VII. Adoption of the report

## A. Adoption of decisions

131. At the closing of the thirteenth session of the High-level Committee held on 30 May 2003, the Chairperson of the Working Group stated that the Group had considered and unanimously recommended three draft decisions for adoption by the Committee. The Committee adopted decisions 13/1, 13/2 and 13/3 (see annex 1).

## B. Provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the High-level Committee

132. The High-level Committee adopted the provisional agenda for its fourteenth session contained in decision 13/3 (see annex 1). It authorized the President to consult with the representatives of Member States on the theme of the thematic segment of the fourteenth session and to communicate the decision based on those consultations to the Member States well ahead of the fourteenth session in order to enable delegates to take appropriate preparatory actions.

## C. Draft report of the High-level Committee

133. The Rapporteur presented the draft report, noting that the thirteenth session had been a success, with deliberations covering many important issues relating to South-South cooperation and how it could help developing countries to achieve sustainable development. She gave an overview of the topics covered in each chapter of the report and pointed out that chapters VII and VIII, on the Adoption of the Report and the Closure of the Session, respectively, would be prepared as soon as possible so that the deliberations of the Committee at its closing could be included in the final report.

134. She noted that the draft report was available in all the official languages of the United Nations. She also thanked the Director of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, the staff of the Secretariat and the Translation Unit for ensuring the smooth operation of the thirteenth session and the timely compilation and production of the draft report. She requested delegations to submit any amendments and additions as soon as possible.

135. The High-level Committee adopted the draft report, authorizing the Rapporteur to complete the report taking into account any comments and amendments received from the delegations.

# VIII. Closure of the session

## A. Closing statement of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

136. On behalf of the Administrator of UNDP, the Assistant Administrator and Director of the UNDP Bureau for Development Policy, Mr. Shoji Nishimoto, made a closing statement. He congratulated the President and other members of the Bureau for steering the session to a successful conclusion.

137. He indicated that the thirteen session of the High-level Committee was of great significance, coming as it did on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Buenos Aires Conference on technical cooperation among developing countries that UNDP had played a key role in organizing. He stated that the organization was proud to have hosted and supported the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries over the twenty-five years since the Conference. It was the Special Unit that monitored and reported to the High-level Committee on how the international community lived up to the objectives set out in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

138. He stated that UNDP welcomed the message to the High-level Committee in which the Secretary-General reaffirmed the continued relevance of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. He further noted that the emphasis placed on South-South cooperation during the South Summit in 2000, the Brussels Conference on Least Developed Countries in 2001, the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development and the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 provided UNDP with a clear mandate to continue promoting South-South approaches to development, as indicated in the Administrator's Business Plans.

139. The Administrator thanked the business leaders who had joined the discussion on ways to enhance the role of the private sector in promoting South-South cooperation. He paid special tribute to Her Royal Highness, Princess Basma Bint Talal of Jordan, who had delivered a very inspiring keynote address. He concluded by thanking the many delegates for their appreciation of the role that UNDP had played in the preparation of the thirteenth session of the High-level Committee.

## B. Closing statement by the Director of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

140. The Director of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries thanked the delegations for their support of the Special Unit and their tremendous commitment to South-South cooperation.

141. She noted that the Associate Administrator had highlighted the importance of pursuing programmes that commanded common agreement. In that regard, the Special Unit took note of the emphasis that delegations had placed on the following: (a) the need to scale up South-South cooperation in strengthening channels of communication; (b) mechanisms to improve data collection; (c) support to national policy for South-South cooperation; and (d) the building of broad partnerships that included the private sector and civil society. She stated that the Special Unit would continue to work on capacity development, the sharing of expertise and experience, and the promotion of information and communications technology. The Special Unit

would also look for better ways to improve coordination and exchanges between pivotal countries and the less developed part of the developing world.

## C. Other comments

142. The representative of Morocco, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and the representative of Greece, speaking on behalf of the European Union, made statements expressing their satisfaction with the manner in which the meeting had been conducted and concluded. They thanked the President, the Chairperson of the Working Group, the Rapporteur and all the representatives and made special reference to the keynote address of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Bint Talal of Jordan. They also acknowledged the role of the Director of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries in organizing the meeting.

143. The representative of the Group of 77 and China noted that the consensus achieved in the resolutions opened up new opportunities for action and a strong starting point for the preparations of the High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation that would take place in Marrakech, Morocco on 16-19 December 2003. He expressed satisfaction that the High-level Committee had stressed the importance of triangular cooperation, noting that the support of the international community for South-South cooperation required mobilization and action in the context of the regional and subregional integration that was being undertaken by developing countries. The representative of the European Union stated that the European Union was optimistic that the new vision for South-South cooperation would stimulate support and substantial responses to the needs of developing countries.

144. The Organization of the Islamic Conference indicated that its member countries had benefited from the vision, advice and experience of delegations with respect to South-South cooperation. He assured the meeting of the confidence that the Organization had in South-South cooperation and of its support for the High-level Committee, the Director of the Special Unit and the Secretariat.

## D. Closing statement by the President

145. The President of the High-level Committee at its thirteen session expressed his appreciation to all of the delegations for their contributions. He especially thanked Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Bint Talal of Jordan for her inspiring speech delivered at the opening of the thematic discussions, the Secretary-General for his message of support on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, and the Director of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the Secretariat team for organizing the meeting.

146. He highlighted several important achievements of the thirteenth session: the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action; recognition of the importance of triangular cooperation and in particular the issue of remittances for development; the resolution on changing the name of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries to the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation; and the introduction of the intersessional meeting of the Bureau of the High-level Committee to facilitate coordination.

# IX. Organizational matters

147. The High-level Committee held its organizational meeting in New York on 13 May 2003 to elect the Bureau of the thirteenth session of the Committee and to adopt the provisional agenda and programme of work.

## A. Agenda of the organizational meeting

148. The High-level Committee adopted the agenda of its organizational meeting (TCDC/13/L.1).

## B. Election of the President

149. H.E. Mr. Boniface Chidyausiku, Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations, was elected President of the High-level Committee by acclamation.

## C. Election of officers other than the President

150. The following officers were elected by acclamation:

*Vice-Presidents*:

H.E. Mr. Milos Alcalay (2003) (Venezuela)
Mr. George Talbot (2004/2005) (Guyana)
H.E. Mr. Mirza Kusljugic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
H.E. Mr. Adamantios Th. Vassilakis (Greece)

*Rapporteur*:

Dr. Sharifah Zarah Syed Ahmad (Malaysia)

151. The High-level Committee approved the Presidents recommendation that Ambassador Milos Alcalay serve as Chairperson of the Working Group. It was subsequently agreed that the Chairperson should also serve as Rapporteur of the Working Group.

## D. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

152. The High-level Committee adopted the agenda (TCDC/13/L.2) and the organization of work (TCDC/13/L.3). A general debate would be held in the plenary from 27 to 28 May 2003 on items 2 and 3. The Working Group, scheduled to begin its work on 29 May 2003, was assigned agenda items 2, 3, 4 and 5 for substantive discussion and recommendations to the Committee. For a list of documents considered by the Committee at its thirteenth session, see annex II to the present report.

*Notes*

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap I.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/35/39 and Corr.1).

[3] Ibid., *Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/36/39).

[4] Ibid., *Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/38/39).

[5] Ibid., *Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/40/39).

[6] Ibid., *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/42/39).

[7] Ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/44/39).

[8] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/46/39).

[9] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/48/39).

[10] Ibid., *Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/50/39).

[11] Ibid., *Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/52/39).

[12] Ibid., *Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/54/39).

[13] Ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No 39* (A/56/39).

# Annex I

## Decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at its thirteenth session

### 13/1
### Review of progress made in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the New Directions Strategy for technical cooperation among developing countries

*The High-level Committee,*

*Reaffirming* the validity and continued relevance of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,

*Recalling* the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences and Summits, including the Millennium Declaration, and relevant General Assembly resolutions,

*Stressing* that South-South cooperation, as an important element of and complement to international cooperation for development, offers viable opportunities for developing countries in their individual and collective pursuit of economic growth and development,

*Having considered* the reports of the Administrator of UNDP,

1. *Notes with appreciation* that a growing number of developing countries, including pivotal countries, are initiating and sponsoring South-South cooperation activities, including technical and economic cooperation among developing countries, designed to benefit a large number of developing countries;

2. *Encourages* developing countries that have not already done so to put in place a national South-South cooperation policy and coordination mechanism, as appropriate, including a clear delineation of the role of the national focal point and the various partners for such cooperation, as part of their development programmes and strategies;

3. *Emphasizes* the important contribution of triangular cooperation arrangements to facilitate South-South cooperation and *encourages* developing countries, regional and subregional institutions and centres of excellence, with the assistance, as appropriate, of the Special Unit, to draw lessons from experiences in triangular cooperation and design innovative South-South cooperation programmes;

4. *Encourages* Member States and international institutions, in designing, formulating and executing projects for technical cooperation in developing countries, to give priority to the use of local capabilities, consultancy and expertise and, where not available, to the use of technical resources from other developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, in collaboration with relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations development system and in full consultation with concerned countries, to promote the use of information and communications technology, including southern research and development capacities, with a view to enhancing the sharing of

knowledge and benefits of science and technology, and *calls upon* the Special Unit to continue to assist developing countries, especially LDCs and African countries, to facilitate and enable their connectivity and use of information and communications technology as well as the establishment of home pages on the Internet;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Special Unit in promoting South-South knowledge-sharing through the compilation and dissemination of successful practices in developing countries, *commends* the efforts of the Special Unit for establishing an Internet-based gateway for South-South cooperation, the Web of Information for Development or WIDE, and *requests* relevant institutions of the United Nations development system, including regional commissions, to make information in their existing databases on South-South cooperation activities more accessible through WIDE;

7. *Encourages* the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, in collaboration with the organizations and agencies of the United Nations development system, including regional commissions, to document and disseminate innovative and successful practices of technical and economic cooperation among developing countries, including triangular cooperation arrangements and those supported by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations development system;

8. *Requests* the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries to assist, within its mandate, in documenting and disseminating the special problems and needs of the least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, with a view to helping to provide a platform for the international development community to help address such special problems and needs of these countries, taking into account the concerns of transit developing countries, and *urges* developed and developing countries, the organizations and agencies of the United Nations development system, including regional commissions as well as development partners, to intensify their efforts to support South-South initiatives designed to benefit especially the least developed countries, landlocked and transit developing countries, small island developing States and countries in post-conflict and crisis situations, with a view to achieving sustainable development and more equitable integration into the global economy;

9. *Requests* the organizations and agencies of the United Nations development system, including regional commissions and other relevant multilateral institutions, to take further concrete measures to integrate systematically the use of the modalities of technical and economic cooperation among developing countries into their regular cooperation programmes in line with the New Directions Strategy, with a view to supporting their effective implementation;

10. *Reiterates* the emphasis placed in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development on the need for multilateral and bilateral financial and development institutions to intensify efforts to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation as an important component of cooperation-for-development activities;

11. *Recognize* the need to mobilize additional resources for enhancing South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation;

12. *Welcomes* the financial contributions made by some developed and developing countries to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South

Cooperation and to South-South triangular cooperation initiatives catalysed or managed by the Special Unit, and *invites* other developed countries, and developing countries that have the capacity to do so, to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation and the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries;

13. *Notes with interest* the thematic discussion on the role of the private sector in enhancing South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, as well as the discussions on: remittances in promoting development; pharmaceuticals and health care; and information and communications technology for development;

14. *Records with satisfaction* the celebration, during the thirteenth session, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/263 of 20 December 2002;

15. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to submit a comprehensive report to the High-level Committee at its fourteenth session on progress made in the implementation of South-South cooperation, including technical and economic cooperation among developing countries, and on the implementation of the present decision.

## 13/2
## Overall framework for the promotion and application of technical cooperation among developing countries

*The High-level Committee*,

*Reiterating* General Assembly resolution A/57/263,

*Noting* the reports of the Administrator of UNDP to the thirteenth session of the High-level Committee,

1. *Approves* the revised Guidelines for the Review of Policies and Procedures concerning Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, including its annex on the United Nations Common Results Framework on Technical and Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, and *urges* relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to follow the revised Guidelines and the Common Results Framework in the design, formulation, implementation, evaluation and reporting on their programmes;

2. *Notes with appreciation* General Assembly resolution A/57/263, in which the General Assembly decided to include the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation in the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, as long as it exists, and *urges* both developing and developed countries to make an effort with a view to making generous contributions to the Trust Fund, and *further urges* the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries to develop a clear system for the management and use of the resources in the Trust Fund;

3. *Welcomes* the emphasis on the promotion of South-South cooperation in the Administrator's Business Plans, and in this context, *calls upon* the Administrator

of UNDP to promote the effectiveness of the focal point mechanism relating to technical cooperation among developing countries, especially at the regional level, and at the country level through the Resident Coordinator system;

4. *Decides* to change the name of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (SU/TCDC) to Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (SU/SSC) with no change in its mandate or the scope of its activities, and *decides* to periodically review the functioning of the Special Unit in supporting and promoting South-South cooperation;

5. *Calls upon* United Nations funds and programmes and other parts of the United Nations development system to intensify efforts to mainstream technical cooperation among developing countries by using relevant national, regional and international mechanisms in consultation with Member States;

6. *Invites* the Bureau of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries to hold intersessional consultations aimed at informing Member States of the ongoing activities and the progress made in accelerating the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the New Direction Strategy;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of decision 2002/1 of the UNDP Executive Board, which approved an annual allocation of $3.5 million for technical cooperation among developing countries during the next programming period, *reiterates* the need for increasing the core resources of UNDP, which will also raise the volume of resources available for promoting South-South cooperation activities, and *requests* the executive boards of other funds and programmes to review, with a view to considering an increase, the allocation of resources for activities involving South-South cooperation;

8. *Requests* the Administrator of UNDP to report on the implementation of the present decision to the High-level Committee at its fourteenth session.

## 13/3
## Provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

*The High-level Committee*,

*Taking into account* the views expressed at its thirteenth session,

*Approves* the following provisional agenda for its fourteenth session, to be held in 2005:

1. Opening of the session.

2. Review of progress made in implementing South-South cooperation, including technical and economic cooperation among developing countries, and the decisions of the High-level Committee.

3. Consideration of reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme:

(a) Implementation of the Guidelines for the Review of Policies and Procedures concerning Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the United Nations Common Result Framework by the United Nations development system concerning South-South cooperation, including economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

(b) Organizational and supportive arrangements for technical cooperation among developing countries (such as administrative, legal, informational and financial arrangements).

4. Thematic discussion (Theme to be decided on the basis of consultations that will be undertaken with Member States by the Bureau of the High-level Committee).

5. Adoption of the report of the Working Group.

6. Approval of the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the High-level Committee.

7. Other matters.

8. Adoption of the report of the High-level Committee on its fourteenth session.

# Annex II

## List of documents before the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries at its thirteenth session

| | |
|---|---|
| TCDC/13/L.1 | Organizational meeting, New York, 13 May 2003 |
| TCDC/13/L.2 | Provisional annotated agenda, including list of documents |
| TCDC/13/L.3 | Adoption of the agenda and organization of work |
| TCDC/13/1 | Review of progress in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the New Directions Strategy for technical cooperation among developing countries |
| TCDC/13/2 | Consideration of reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme |
| TCDC/13/3 | Revised Guidelines for the Review of Policies and Procedures concerning Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries |

03-43872 (E) 120803 210803